

MARGINAL COLUMN

By MEIR MINDLIN

WHILE reading the cover story in this week's "Time" magazine, we had a peculiar feeling that reminded us of a story that a musician friend had once told us about himself. He very much wanted a particular piano concerto a few years ago when the first long-play records began to arrive in Israel. He ransacked all the record shops and had just about given up hope when he at last came upon the desired work. Without bothering to look at it very carefully, he bought it and rushed home to play it. Settling comfortably in his armchair, he enjoyed the introductory orchestral bars, but as the record spun on he became increasingly bewildered. The orchestra part was fine, but where was the piano? There were even long silent breaks where the purely solo passages should have been. Then he took up the record sleeve and began to scrutinize it anxiously for an explanation, and found it: it was a special type of disc, intended for practising pianists, with only the orchestral part; the piano part was supposed to fill in the solo part himself.

THE missing piano part in "Time's" cover story is that of Israel and her scholars. Aside from the total omission of Prof. Sukenik's part in realizing the real significance of the discovery, you would never guess that some of the most important scholars working on the Scrolls were Israelis, men like Flusser, Yadin, Grin, Licht, et al, who are not easy to match abroad. Anyone who has ever listened in on their internal discussions and private conversations on the Scrolls could not help but feel that he was present at some of the most intensive and fruitful intellectual activity going on in the world today, with discoveries tumbling out by the bucketful. "Time's" story was obviously written up in Jordan, with consequent neglect of the existence of this side of the border, and with no dearth of factual errors. If "Time's" editors want to make fools of themselves, that is certainly their privilege. But the whole point about the "oversight" is that this little journalistic faux pas is a more ominous political reality, where ignoring Israel's existence is likely to have dangerous consequences.

A GROWTH in awareness of Israel's problems in the Middle East is shown by M. Gilles Martinet, the editor of the left-wing New Statesmanish French weekly, "France Observateur," who is writing a series on his recent visit to this country. Though he realizes that "a durable peace can only be established on the basis of a relatively homogeneous Jewish state whose existence is recognized by its neighbors," he can still take talk of "expansionism" seriously. There are certain kinds of liberal, left-wing confusions which die very hard.

ON the other hand, the article in this week's "Economist," "Israel Alone," is distinguished by a hard-headed realism which makes American writing and thinking on the subject seem puny, and which puts M. Martinet in about the fifth grade. Instead of the customary platitudes or rhetoric, the "Economist" analysis cuts straight to the heart of the matter: "Israel's actions are determined by the knowledge that it is in danger, alone, and strong; and, since October, this isolation has been emphasized time and again by the show of hands at the U.N.... Israel has recognized that for the present its only sure weapon is its own strength. The question is how this strength should be employed.... In the (Cold War) strategy the substance of the Arab-Israeli conflict appears of secondary importance, and causes Israeli interests to weigh lightly in the balance. But such a balance is untrue, if only because it disregards the possibility that a local quarrel can lead to a world war. For the present, Israel can protect itself, but Israel's own strength is unlikely to win for it a permanent peace. This can only be done from outside, and only with strong American support. It will not be done until it is realized that the danger of letting the dispute between Arabs and Israelis slide is at least as grave a danger to world peace as the inconvenience of not enjoying Arab friendship."

Franco Calls For Labour Discipline

MADRID, Sunday (UP). — Chief of State Gen. Francisco Franco called on the working classes yesterday to remain disciplined and abide by labour laws.

Gen. Franco spoke at the closing session of the third National Labour Welfare and Insurance Congress at Madrid University.

The monarchist morning paper "ABC" said today that the monarchy was essential in Spain to give continuity to Gen. Franco's work in developing the nation.

THE JERUSALEM POST

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1957

8 Pages

PRICE: 230 PRUTA VOL. XXXIII, No. 8787

Earn good money with your money
Save with "OTD" (OTD) and earn up to 6% interest
— The British Bank

Ollenhauer Raps Adenauer On Atomic Arming

WIESBADEN, Sunday. — Mr. Erich Ollenhauer, Chairman of the Opposition Social Democratic Party, today accused Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of showing "arrogance and presumption" in his attitude to the statement of West German atomic scientists against the atomic armament of West Germany.

He was speaking at a public meeting of his party on the refugee problem in West Germany. Loud cries of "shame" from the crowded hall greeted Mr. Ollenhauer's quotation of the Chancellor's words, "I wish these gentlemen had consulted me before making their statement."

"It is beyond party politics," Mr. Ollenhauer said. "Such a measure of arrogance and presumption cannot stay at the head of the German people. This lack of respect for independent opinion has laid bare the authoritarian attitude of this man as hardy as any political storm rock."

Mr. Ollenhauer said that the decision whether or not to arm the new West German forces with atomic weapons was one of the most important in Germany's post-war history. He said the Chancellor was gravely in error in seeking security for West Germany only in the military field. The field of social progress was just as important.

The statement of the atomic scientists, who included Prof. Otto Hahn, the first man to split the uranium atom, and three other Nobel Prize winners, continued to make headlines today, as an angry political storm rocked West Germany over equipment of the new Bundeswehr with tactical atomic weapons. It appeared likely to become the hottest campaign issue in the September general elections.

Mr. Ollenhauer said that the decision whether or not to arm the new West German forces with atomic weapons was one of the most important in Germany's post-war history. He said the Chancellor was gravely in error in seeking security for West Germany only in the military field. The field of social progress was just as important.

The statement of the atomic scientists, who included Prof. Otto Hahn, the first man to split the uranium atom, and three other Nobel Prize winners, continued to make headlines today, as an angry political storm rocked West Germany over equipment of the new Bundeswehr with tactical atomic weapons. It appeared likely to become the hottest campaign issue in the September general elections.

C.P. to Back Socialists Against Adenauer

BERLIN, Sunday (UP). — An East German Communist leader in a speech released today said the Communists will support West German Socialists in the election campaign against Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The statement was made by Mr. Paul Verner, head of the Central Committee's West German Affairs Committee, at an East Berlin meeting recently. The speech was reported by the Communist newspaper "Neues Deutschland."

The newspaper said the meeting was attended by a group of West German Socialists. Presumably the group opposed to West German Socialist leadership, for the latter opposes talks with the Communists and rejects Communist election support.

Pro-Rebel Algerian Jews Urge Unity with 'Moslem Brothers'

By MAURICE CARR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
PARIS, Sunday. — Rabbi Jacob Chekroun, of Medea, Algeria, has died of wounds inflicted on him by Arab nationalists as he came out of synagogue after a Sabbath service earlier this month.

A mimeographed but well produced eight-page bulletin, published by a "Committee of Algerian Jews" who are supporters of the extremist Arab National Liberation Front (F.L.N.) has been distributed to Jewish organizations and newspapers here through the post.

The bulletin declares that the members of the Committee, who remain anonymous, have chosen to call themselves "Israelites Algerians" because they consider themselves to be Algerians first and then Jews, who spurn French nationality and aspire to live in an independent Arab State of Algeria.

The bulletin reproduces a lengthy "Letter to the Israelites of Algeria" from the F.L.N., which seeks to woo the Jews by intimidation, "explaining" the anti-Jewish boycott practised by the Arabs in Algeria, the F.L.N. Letter explains that this is a "diabolical" manoeuvre of the "colonialists" to divide the Jews.

Nasser Sees Hare, Refuses to Budge

CAIRO, Sunday (UP). — The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Raymond Hare, called on Abdul Nasser today with new American comments on Egypt's plan for operating the Suez Canal, after the talks between them were near a stalemate.

Informed sources said that Nasser held fast to his basic stand on Egyptian operation of the canal and the collection of all tolls by Egypt.

Meanwhile, an increasing number of ships are passing through the canal on Egyptian terms and there has been still no indication that Egypt has agreed to any "organized representation" by the canal users in running the canal.

"Al Akhbar" quoted Soviet diplomat today as saying that Russia has rejected the six principles for operating the waterway, approved in the Security Council last October, in favour of the Egyptian plan.

Salvage Ships Go

The first group of U.S. salvage vessels sailed for home today at the close of the clearance operations in the canal. Thirty-two ships from seven nations participated in the salvage, removing 44 wrecks.

In an interview with the weekly "Dimanche Matin" appearing in Paris today, Abdul Nasser told the paper's editor, Roger Corgas, that he would like to be friends again with France and Britain, but not with their present Governments. The three-hour interview was the first Nasser had given a French journalist since the Suez hostilities.

Nasser said that when the Israelis and the Franco-British forces attacked Egypt, "I ordered a general retreat of the Egyptian Army behind the canal, because I have no pride when it is necessary to save human lives and I decided to put confidence in the U.N. Assembly and the wisdom of the whole world."

Soviets to Negotiate Rumania Troop Base

VIENNA, Sunday (Reuter). — A Soviet Government delegation is due in Bucharest tomorrow to conclude an agreement about the provisional stationing of troops in Rumania, Bucharest Radio reported today. It gave no details.

From Budapest, it was reported that several people accused of planning "counter-revolutionary" activities have been arrested.

Budapest Radio said the group was led by Zsigmond Zsigmond, alleged to have murdered a major of the workers militia in Budapest last January.

Israel Ships Said 'Danger' in Gulf

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Embassy said last night that Egypt and Saudi Arabia regarded Israeli ships in the entrance to the Gulf of Akaba "as a menace to their security and safety."

In a statement which it said was designed to "distinguish between the real issue of freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and the false issue of Israeli shipping," the Embassy also asserted that Egypt was exercising her "rights of self-defence" in denying passage through Suez to Israeli ships.

The statement said Israel leaders and "the current Zionist anti-Arab campaign" were trying to confuse the Suez and Akaba issues.

U.S. Transports Atom Fever, Moscow Says

LONDON, Sunday (UP). — The Soviet Union today pressed on with its campaign against guided missiles and nuclear weapons in NATO countries, charging the U.S. with transporting "atomic fever" across the ocean to western Europe.

An article in "Sovetskaya Rossiya" (Soviet Russia), broadcast by Moscow Radio, declared: "The atomic fever is not a European sickness. It has been brought to Western Europe from the other side of the ocean. It is hard to believe that the governments of Western European countries, and especially of small countries, will implement the arms race, such a mad policy and one so dangerous for them."

Defence Ministry Placed Agent Among Underground Group

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV, Sunday. A 22-year-old Army corporal told the Magistrates' Court here today that as a secret agent of the Security Service (Shin Bet) of the Defence Ministry, he had joined Ya'akov Heruti, Yosef Minkes and others in a group whose purpose was to group hangings and shootings.

The corporal took the stand in the preliminary investigation of charges against the lawyer, Ya'akov Heruti, accused of being the leader of a terrorist organization and publishing slander against a magistrate. The hearings are before Examining Magistrate M. Shamir. Mrs. M. Ben Porath, Assistant District Attorney, is prosecuting and Mr. Y. Goldenberg is the defendant's attorney. Mrs. Shamir forbade publication of the young witness's name.

The witness said he has known Heruti about 18 months, and on the latter's instructions had stuck posters in Tel Aviv streets. He said he rode on the accused's motorcycle to distribute pamphlets to newspaper offices, he said. During March and April of 1956, the witness and others connected with Heruti, including Yosef Minkes, at Minkes' home, it was decided to set up a "club," ostensibly for the purpose of distributing a pamphlet called "Front" (Hazit) but actually "to initiate more important operations."

Trust of Group

In reply to a prosecution question, the witness stated that it was meant "to maintain arms, to instigate revolution, to hang persons in power and to shoot traitors."

The witness said he held the confidence of the group until July 1956, when he was suspected of having contact with the government.

In reply to questions of the defence counsel, the witness stated that he had been imprisoned by police for four days. However, he had not told the police that he worked for the Defence Ministry.

First Crude Oil Pumped Into Eilat Pipeline

By MEIR BEN-DOV
Jerusalem Post Reporter
EILAT, Sunday. — At 1:15 this afternoon the first crude oil was pumped out of the giant storage tanks in Eilat, on the first stage of its journey to Beersheba and Haifa.

As the oil started flowing in the pumps, a fine shower of black oil gushed out and sprayed the engineers from head to foot. The work was done at dawn with the pumps and pipelines tested out first with sea water.

A special tracer of radioactive isotopes was inserted ahead of the first pumping of oil, and its progress is being followed by the pipeline adviser with a Geiger counter. He is in continuous radio contact with the pumping station and should there be an obstruction anywhere along the line an emergency crew will put it right immediately.

If all goes well by tomorrow morning, pumping will stop till the holiday. When the pipeline is completely full, there will be enough room in the storage tanks at Eilat to take the full load from the West. It is scheduled to arrive within two weeks approximately.

In charge of the entire operation was Mr. Joseph Carmi, the Israeli engineer of the Pipeline company.

Jordan Infiltrators Steal Pipes

Infiltrators from Jordan last night stole 20 irrigation pipes valued at IL200, from Beit Gaurin in the Hebron hills. Tracks led to the armistice line with Jordan.

Several bands of Syrian farmers who tried to plough land inside Israel near Sha'ar Yashuv, Upper Galilee, over the weekend, were driven off by warning shots. The Army spokesman announced yesterday.

Hussein Sacks Commander Of Arab Legion Who Flees to Syria

STOP PRESS

KING ABROGATES CONSTITUTION; NABULSI EXILED

Cairo Radio said at 1 a.m. this morning that Hussein had decided to dissolve Parliament and abrogate the Constitution in order to pave the way for the composition of a caretaker Cabinet.

Hussein staged a coup by appointing Major-General Ali Khayari, one of his most faithful adherents, as Arab Legion Commander in succession to Gen. Abu Nawar, and at the same time exiling Premier Sulayman Nabulsi. Three of Nabulsi's former colleagues in the last Cabinet were arrested, and Nabulsi was reported to be on his way to Syria.

The Jordan monarch turned the tables on his opponents last night by bringing into action tank units of the Arab Legion which sealed off the Jordan capital. Demonstrators had stormed the official Jordan Radio in Ramallah.

Burns Submits To Fawzi's Demands

Gen. Burns, UNEF Commander, has approved the request of Mahmoud Fawzi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, to issue strict instructions to members of UNEF to abstain from coming into contact with Israeli patrols or civilians, obtain newspapers and other commodities from Israel, "Al Akhbar" has reported.

The paper editorially said that the U.S. is still trying to achieve the impossible in its efforts to make Egypt change its attitude towards the Suez navigation problem.

Death Asked For Aleppo Terrorists

The Syrian military prosecutor has asked the court to impose death sentences on 21 of the defendants accused of a bombing attack against Syrian party offices in Aleppo in February. The Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

Life sentences at hard labour were asked for the eight remaining defendants. Some of the accused are still at large.

Index Up Two Points; No Change in Allowance

The cost-of-living index rose by two points last month to stand at 261 points, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday.

This represents a rise of 11 points—4.4 per cent—in the last three months, which is 6 per cent short of the minimum rise of 5 per cent required to change the e-o allowance paid to wage earners at the end of the quarter.

Last month's rise was due largely to the increases in the prices of chicken, milk, butter, clothing and shoes.

The e-o index is based on prices prevailing in September 1951, when it stood at 100 points.

MUFTHI ASKED TO FORM GOVERNMENT

King Hussein of Jordan was reported last night to have dismissed the Arab Legion Chief of Staff, Major-General Ali Abu Nawar, soon after he had turned down the list of Cabinet members submitted by the pro-Egyptian Abdul Halim Nimr and — for the second time in three days — had asked the pro-Western Speaker of the Senate, Said el Mufthi, to form a new Government.

According to Cairo Radio's last bulletin last night, quoting an A.P. dispatch from Damascus, Gen. Abu Nawar had crossed the border into Syria, after being dismissed from his post.

It is believed that the dismissal was connected with discovery of a plot to split the Arab Legion and create an anti-Hussein faction among the officers and men. There was no confirmation of the Cairo Radio report from any Jordan source and the Amman broadcasting station did not present its usual news broadcasts last night.

These events marked the fifth day of the Jordan political crisis which erupted on Wednesday with the fall of the Nabulsi government.

At the same time, Ramallah Radio, after broadcasting a statement by the King at 2:15 p.m. thanking the Arab Legion for defending the throne against the "corrupters," said that forces loyal to the monarch yesterday defeated an attempt by "certain subversive groups" to seize control within the Jordan army.

Belligerency Clarification Is Still Wanted, U.N. Chief Told

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent.
Israel has made it clear to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld that she will not consider any proposals in her relations with Egypt until Egypt gives a straightforward answer on the question of belligerency. This was the essence of Ambassador Eban's reply to the Secretary-General's formulations at their meeting on Friday.

It is understood that the question of Article I of the Mixed Armistice Agreement was not brought up. Under this Article Egypt and Israel are to move towards peace, and belligerent acts are forbidden. Such acts are interpreted by Israel, include the blockade of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Hammarskjöld is reported, although official confirmation is lacking, to have asked Israel and Egypt whether they are prepared to renounce belligerency and whether they are prepared to station U.N. troops on either side of the border.

Israel's answer is said to have been in the negative as far as the troops on the border are concerned. In regard to belligerency the Israel position has always been that no such state exists as far as she is concerned; it has been Egypt alone that has insisted on the policy of belligerency.

CABINET MEETS

The Cabinet devoted its weekly meeting yesterday to a discussion of political developments, the official communiqué stated.

NEW PERSIAN GOVT GETS HOUSE VOTE

TEHRAN, Sunday (Reuter). — The Majlis (Parliament) today passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Mahboucheha Eghbal, the new Premier, who formed a Government early this month after the resignation of Mr. Hussein Ala. The vote was 155 to none with four abstentions.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Amman Broadcasting Station, which usually shuts down at 11:30 p.m., simultaneously with Radio Ramallah, last night continued to broadcast light music without interruption and without any announcement until signing off at 12:30.



Said el Mufthi

The radio said that "this vile attempt" failed and that "things returned to normal." No other details were given. Earlier, King Hussein said that the nation looks to the army and anticipates its victory, and expressed his gratitude for the army's "constant watch for peace."

General Strike

It was reported by U.P. that the Ba'ath and Communists declared general strikes in Amman, the Old City, and Nablus. Demonstrations were reported from these towns yesterday against the King's move to eliminate leftists from a new Government.

Reports said that Hussein refused the six-point "minimum programme" which the Cabinet members named by Nimr, the third Premier designate, had put forward as conditions for their appointment.

These included rejection of the Eisenhower Doctrine and refusal to allow Mr. James Richards, the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East, to enter Jordan, as well as the adoption of a foreign policy based on unity with the "free Arab" states of Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia and a federal union with them.

The official Jordan Government spokesman denied reports that Syrian troops had entered the country, while a Damascus dispatch reported by U.P. said that Syrian officials had said that additional Syrian troops had entered the country, while a Damascus dispatch reported by U.P. said that Syrian officials had said that additional Syrian troops had entered the country, while a Damascus dispatch reported by U.P. said that Syrian officials had said that additional Syrian troops had entered the country.

Happy Pessach!



Over 48 Stations from Dan to Eilat - at your Service!

מועדים לשמחה

Sonol Israel LTD
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

FRANCO CALLS FOR LABOUR DISCIPLINE

MASSOGER GREETINGS

BLUEBANK

פיקומר

This year redeem the Afikoman with a KOAH Savings Certificate

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

Today's Postbag

The Weather
FORECAST: Showers and heavy
OUTLOOK for tomorrow:
Weakening in Shinar.

	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	64	59	54	51
Tel Aviv	64	59	54	51
Haifa	64	59	54	51
Beersheva	64	59	54	51
Jerusalem	64	59	54	51
Tel Aviv	64	59	54	51
Haifa	64	59	54	51
Beersheva	64	59	54	51
Jerusalem	64	59	54	51
Tel Aviv	64	59	54	51
Haifa	64	59	54	51
Beersheva	64	59	54	51

(A) Humidity at 9 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum yesterday. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, from Paris, Belgium and Switzerland on U.A. affairs.

Mr. David Chasen, President Temple Beth El, from Bronx and Chairman of the U.A. Campaign, and Mrs. Rose Chasen (by El Al).

M. Jacques Bourry, joint President of the Societe Generale de Transport Maritime, in the s.s. Jerusalem.

Dr. Yosef Cohn, European representative of the Weizmann Institute, from Zurich, on a two weeks' visit for consultations (by K.L.M.).

Mr. and Mrs. B.C. Gillinson, of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, for a short visit.

DEPARTURES

Mrs. Inez Gordon, President of the Women's Zionist Council of South Africa, after two months' visit as a delegate to the 13th World Zionist Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Bronfman, of Montreal, and Justice and Mrs. S. Friedman, of Winnipeg, for Canada after attending the meeting of the Hebrew University's Board of Governors.

THE CONTEST sponsored by the Jerusalem Municipality to select the most attractive home garden will begin this year on May 1. Contestants should register at the Gardens Division of the Municipality, former WIZO Baby Home, or at the Development Authority, Jaffa Road, weekdays between 9 and noon.

ILANSHIL HAS opened a branch in Beersheva, named in memory of Henry Koshitzky, the first doctor to work in the Neguv, who died six weeks ago.

TWO VILLAGERS of Jar el-Zahar, Khamsa Ali Shavali, 22, and Juma Ali Awada, 18, were yesterday committed for trial for the rape and murder of Kalthum Hassan, 20, of Faradis village near Zichron Ya'akov on March 16.

THE HINDARUT voluntary unemployment fund, which has so far brought in IL3,500,000.

THE BASHAN Sausage Factory in Ramat Gan has been taken off the list of kosher food manufacturers under the supervision of the Chief Rabbinate, it was announced yesterday in Jerusalem.

THE BUDAPEST selected soccer team is due in Haifa today after a delay owing to difficulties over passage. The Hungarians will play their first game against the Haifa Maccabi on Tuesday. The second game will be in Ramat Gan on Thursday against a selected Hapoel team.

Rabi Arrives For Weizmann Lectures

Professor Isidor I. Rabi, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist of Columbia University, arrived yesterday morning with Mrs. Rabi for a three-week stay during which he will deliver the Weizmann memorial lectures under the auspices of Yad Chaim Weizmann.

Professor and Mrs. Rabi were received at Lydda Airport by a delegation of the Weizmann Institute headed by Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, while Prof. E.D. Bergmann greeted them on behalf of the Government.

The visitors are staying in the San Martin Clubhouse of the Weizmann Institute. The dates of the Weizmann memorial lectures will be announced within the next few days.

Rafael and Betty Smoli are happy to announce the birth of their

Daughter—Timna

Beersheva—Oren.

Yehuda and Jaffa ARNONI Arje and Sara TAGER Kiryat Haim Tel Aviv

take pleasure in announcing the marriage of their children

Rabel and Zvy (LORENZ)

which took place in New York on April 13, 1957

My beloved husband, our dear brother-in-law

Ernst Kuczynski

has left us.

For the bereaved family

EDDA KUCZYNSKI nee Loewenbaum

The funeral has already taken place.

Kiryat Motkin—"Postagan"

April 12, 1957

We regret to announce the death of

Grisha Sack

at the age of 62, on Sunday, April 7, 1957.

The funeral took place on April 9, 1957.

The bereaved Family:

SONIA SACK and ARIZONY FAMILY.

Nation at Peace for Passover

Jerusalem Post Staff

The storms of recent weeks will be forgotten tonight as families gather on the first night of Passover for the traditional seder feast celebrating the release of the people of Israel from Egyptian bondage.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi announced their plans to attend the seder in a New settlement.

Throughout yesterday, shoppers scurried from store to store making their next-to-last-minute purchases. Matzot had already taken pride of place in most shops while the last few crusts of bread had been relegated to carefully quarantined corners.

The weatherman forecast shower conditions for today with a slight improvement for the first day of the festival. He predicted temperatures of 35 in Haifa, 33 in Jerusalem, 32 in Tel Aviv and 43 in Eilat.

The seder is a visitor from Saudi Arabia.

Hotels Busy

The luxury hotels on the coast report between 80 to 100 per cent capacity bookings, with the Dan and Shalom hotels full, the Ramat Aviv 85 per cent and the Tadmor 90 per cent. Due to the small number of tourists there will be no entertainment provided all week.

AT ZO.A. House, about 150 tourists and residents are scheduled to sit down together at the seder. Mayor Haim Levanon is expected to greet the visitors.

The Arkia Airlines Company chartered three special flights on Saturday to take copper miners from Timna to their homes in the North for the holiday. Yesterday six flights were flown for Eilat workers, and another two will be flown today.

Extra trips are also being run by Egged, and lorries going North are crowded. The exodus of the workmen got under way last Thursday, and as the town emptied itself, hundreds of hikers and tourists came down by plane and bus, and by hitchhiking.

For want of accommodation, most of them spread their blankets on the beach and slept under the full moon.

Money in Beersheba

In Beersheba, thousands of workers queued to cash their pay cheques at the four local banks, and police had to intervene to maintain order. Shops were crowded to capacity with customers, and business was reported to be considerably better than last year.

The annual Passover pilgrimage to Jerusalem, organized by the Ministry for Religious Affairs, will take place on Thursday. A train will leave Tel Aviv at nine o'clock in the morning.

The influx of Passover guests to Nahariya is in full swing, spurred by the relaxation of travel restrictions for motorists. The Local Council has opened a Tourist Information Office, and Egged has prepared bus seats for more than 600 Jewish tourists with the holiday traffic.

More than 300 tons of matzot have been distributed to Jewish refugees in Austria, Italy, Greece and France by the American Joint Distribution Committee. It is reported that matzot have been loaded on to ships which during Passover will be carrying 650 Jewish refugees to Australia and Canada.

Bevan and Nutting Due for Visits

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the British Labour Party's "champion" Foreign Secretary, is due on Sunday for a week-long private visit.

Another distinguished British guest due within the next fortnight is the former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anthony Nutting.

Mr. Nutting resigned from the Conservative Government in disagreement over the Suez Canal. He is coming as a special correspondent for the "New York Herald Tribune."

Chief Rabbis' Messages

Jerusalem Post Staff

The very phenomenon of existence is the greatest miracle of all, Chief Rabbi Herzog said yesterday in his Passover message to the nation.

Discussing the miracle of the Exodus from Egypt, he said that what is called Nature is actually Divine behaviour. Nature seems to be guided by "iron laws" but on rare occasions Providence intervenes directly and Nature's behaviour then becomes super-natural.

In connection with the State of Israel, if we have not witnessed miracles (miracles) then we have surely witnessed wonders (wonders), Rabbi Herzog said. He declared that the nation's spiritual and moral redemption depended on repentance. There must be an awakening below, and then will come an awakening above.

Chief Rabbi Nissim termed a miracle the defeat of the Egyptian forces before they could carry out their intention of destroying us.

We hope the time will come—be said—when we may concentrate our efforts on building our country, on developing our lives according to our heritage and the great moral values of Israel's Torah and prophets and to fulfil the Divine mission which the Supreme Being has imposed on our people.

300 Immigrants Come by Sea

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA, Sunday.—A cross-section of the popular tourist season since the establishment of the State. Only about 1,500 foreign pilgrims have arrived in Israel or Jordan to celebrate the holiday. Last year, the number was 15,000.

It is learned that such tourist centres as Bethlehem, whose souvenir shops and hotels lean heavily on the Easter tourist trade, are practically empty.

Three factors have contributed to the dearth: the tense Middle East situation, the late lifting of the American ban on travel, and the current crisis in Jordan, which controls most of the Holy sites.

Easter generally attracts many organized church groups. This year, only three groups are scheduled to cross the Jordan River. They are from Canada, Germany and Austria.

About one thousand Israeli pilgrims, mostly employed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, will cross on Good Friday to spend four days in Jordan.

Large Attendance At Palm Sunday Services

By CHRIS ELIOT

Church-bells pealed and Holy Week hymns were chanted in both Eastern and Western churches by hundreds of Christian worshippers in Jerusalem who gathered to celebrate the Palm Sunday services yesterday morning.

Easter and the Holy Week for both Eastern and Western churches coincide this year.

Today is Good Monday, the beginning of the Week of Passion.

Services for the Catholic community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Russian Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Greek Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Armenian Apostolic community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Syriac Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Ethiopian Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Coptic Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Eritrean Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Sudanese Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Gambian Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Sierra Leonean Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Liberian Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Ivory Coastian Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Ghanaian Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Togolese Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Beninese Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Nigerian Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Cameroonian Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Gabonese Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Equatorial Guinean Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Congoan Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Zairean Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Angolan Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Namibian Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Botswana Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Lesothoan Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Services for the Swaziland Orthodox community here were held at the Terra Sancta Chapel, where the Most Reverend Father Sigismund Trolle officiated. A large procession followed the church to the courtyard where the palm and olive branches were blessed and distributed to the congregation.

Either Pipeline Can Be Made Here

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel can manufacture both 16 and 20-inch fuel pipes for the Tishon Factory at Safad, Mr. Levi Kishit, Minister of Finance, said at the Jerusalem Journalists Club on Saturday evening.

He said that only a small investment would be needed to adapt the factory's equipment to make these pipes for the oil pipeline northward from Eilat.

Israel's oil consumption, which should double to three million tons a year by 1962, would be adequately covered by either the 16 or 20-inch pipelines now under consideration. The 16-inch line, with a capacity of five million tons a year, would allow for the full restoration of the Haifa Refinery to its original employment of 1,000 persons, the Minister declared. A 20-inch pipeline would carry 25 million tons, most of which could be re-exported.

The decision on which pipeline is to be built will be taken soon, the Minister promised.

98% of T.A. Pupils Get Dental Care

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Dental Service in schools tends 98 per cent of the city's schoolchildren, Messrs. B. Cohen and M. Langer, Dental Service heads, told reporters today.

Sieff Reviews Growth of Gat

Jerusalem Post Staff

KIRYAT GAT, Sunday.—Nearly £100,000 has been raised in Britain by the Anglo-Israel Development Corporation to facilitate the settling of an additional 100 families from that country in this new industrial town of the South.

The newcomers will be artisans, skilled workers and middle class families. Mr. Sieff, Honorary President of the British Zionist Federation and a director of the Corporation, said here today.

Mr. Sieff and Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the British industrialist, were touring the rising town, speaking to Government officials, private investors and British settlers.

THE fact that Israel now has free passage through the Red Sea and beyond will be especially in people's minds during the festival of Passover which begins this evening. That Israel's enemies are trying to again to frustrate this new freedom of movement is a fact which is accepted here and which will be met and dealt with in due season. But nothing can detract from the truth that Israel is back at the port that King Solomon first made famous and prosperous and which inhabits the neck of that sea where the emergent Hebrew nation faced its first fateful crisis.

When our ancestors marched forth from Egypt en route to the Promised Land, the road to national freedom seemed clear. The slavers of Egypt were behind them and the way to freedom was open. But in the very moment of exultation came the swift and terrible realization that the hosts of Egypt were in pursuit and threatened to trap the liberated people and destroy them between the sea and the desert.

Later generations said that it was by the miracle that Israel was saved when the waves parted to enable them to pass out of danger, whilst the Egyptians sank and drowned in the mighty waters. But the same text which talks of the miracle also gives the rationalization: "When the people cried out and Moses, too, interceded on their behalf to Heaven, the answer he received was forthright: 'Why are you crying unto Me, speak to the children of Israel and tell them to go forward.'"

The pattern has been repeated more than once in our own time. In 1947 the decision was given that Israel should be free and independent, but no sooner was it uttered than the spirit of the Pharisees took over, and an attempt was made to stifle the new nation in its hour of birth. The strength and efforts of a brave and united people frustrated the destructive intention. It was tried again last year when a great alliance was built up against Israel to destroy her. Again the people of Israel went forward, and the hosts of Egypt were engulfed and overwhelmed. It is true that those in the high councils infected with the Pharaonic spirit restored much of what was lost to Egypt. But one thing remained. The port of Eilat was opened to the traffic of ships bound for Israel. It will be remarked at this season that this significant gain and this victory, with all its rich potential (some of them outlined on another page in our Passover issue today) is located near the scene of our first great historic crisis. This is as it should be, for when we recall how, by our own courage and steadfastness, we withstood the gravest dangers of all, the lesser perils that threaten us day by day will shrink to their due proportion and will be as nothing before the will of a people supremely confident in its own strength.

Enigma of the 'Egyptian Expedition' (II) British Scorned Israel and French Advice

By Maurice Carr

PARIS. — POLITICAL prudes have ascribed the "Secrets and Enigma of the Egyptian Expedition," by the brothers Merry and Serge Brombergers, as a shockingly indecent book. For all its revelations, however, it is the last resort tantalizingly modest. Its technique is not unlike that of the conventional strip-tease act. With gay abandon one piece of drapery after another is discarded, until the ordinarily over-dressed official truth is left exposed, quite naked — except for the last all-important fig-leaf, to which attention is repeatedly drawn, but which is never removed.

The ultimate mystery, to which the Brombergers keep pointing, but which they never uncover, is the question: Why did the Anglo-French expeditionary force fail to occupy the whole length of the Suez Canal under the protection of the Israeli guns and tanks which had advanced to the "ultimate line" — that is, within 10 miles of the eastern shore of the Canal? The answer, they claim, is that the Anglo-French expeditionary force was not prepared to occupy the whole length of the Suez Canal under the protection of the Israeli guns and tanks which had advanced to the "ultimate line" — that is, within 10 miles of the eastern shore of the Canal? The answer, they claim, is that the Anglo-French expeditionary force was not prepared to occupy the whole length of the Suez Canal under the protection of the Israeli guns and tanks which had advanced to the "ultimate line" — that is, within 10 miles of the eastern shore of the Canal?

Whitehall Muddling. Why did they not go on? The Brombergers, who go part of the way towards providing an answer to this historic enigma. In the first place (according to the authors) there was faulty staff-planning in a bombproof Whitehall basement. An invasion project, under the name of "Hercules," was initially produced whereby the landings in Egypt were to be strung out over a period of one and a half months. An improved plan, called "Musketeer," was next turned out, comprising two alternative procedures, A and B. A. of French inspiration, called for a lightning expedition: 48 hours of aerial bombardments to neutralize Egyptian air forces, followed immediately by the dropping of paratroopers and the landing of light forces from amphibious tanks. B. of British inspiration, called for a more cautious approach: the dropping of paratroopers and the landing of light forces from amphibious tanks. The Brombergers describe other instances of queer ambivalent behaviour by Gen. Stockwell, who, they claim, was in command of the last British forces to leave Palestine before the establishment of the State of Israel. Gen. Stockwell, they claim, was in command of the last British forces to leave Palestine before the establishment of the State of Israel. Gen. Stockwell, they claim, was in command of the last British forces to leave Palestine before the establishment of the State of Israel.

Safad Grows and Offers More Opportunities

By YESHAYAHU ASHINI. FROM the 1,400 Jews who lived in Safad during the War of Liberation, the town's population has now grown to 10,000, native of countries all around the world who have struck roots here and gain their livelihood in and around the town. Meantime Safad itself is growing, affording better employment opportunities to more and more of its residents. The construction of the large instant coffee plant which is to arise in Safad is proceeding rapidly. The factory will employ 100 workers. Its owner, Mr. Prumchenko of Ramat Gan, is now purchasing equipment in America. The Mata'el Ha'oma oil refinery has during the first season of its existence, processed 1,200 tons of oil, which yielded 247 tons of oil. The 45 workers were employed in three shifts. Diamond-polishing and precision mechanics workshops are going up, and a tobacco centre is planned near the southern part of the development area. A road is being paved from Safad to the Israeli Colony, and 300 immigrant housing units will go up along it. Another 36 units of the Popular Housing model (Stage Three) will be ready for occupancy next month. Defenders Road, which leads to Defenders Square, is being paved with concrete, and at its extremity a paved municipal parking lot has been laid at the entrance to the old Jewish quarter with its ancient synagogues. A triangle of trees will be planted at this spot, by the side of the road. Defenders Square has become a little park for the children of the alleys of this part of town. The approach to the ancient Sephardic Synagogue of the Ari has been landscaped with the assistance of the Ministry of Religions and the Prime Minister's Office. The entrance to the monumental structure and the building of convenient

"capitulation" the Brombergers call it — and on the eve of the re-embarkation of the Anglo-French forces. Gen. Stockwell came out of a press conference at Port Said "in high humour," exclaiming, "I am not a man to be caught in a trap, catching it again with the skill of a drum-major and saying as he held it out to the newspapers: 'A small donation will oblige an unemployed general!'"

Israelis Too Fast. We are told that the smashing success of the Israeli offensive upon calculations of even the most optimistic. By October 31 the French military attaché in Israel informed his Government that the Israeli army would be stationed within 10 miles of the whole length of the Suez Canal by November 1. The Anglo-French generals in Cyprus were sceptical, giving it as their expert opinion that the Israeli army could not possibly reach the Canal before November 5. Hence they rejected the advice given on October 31 by the French National Defence Minister, M. Bourgeois-Maunoury, that Anglo-French paratroopers be dropped on the Eastern bank of the Canal on October 21.

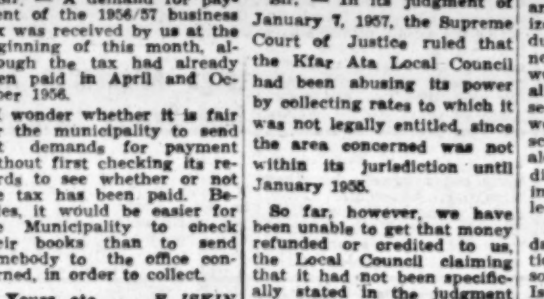
Why did not, or why could not the French take independent action to clinch the victory which was there for the taking when the Israelis had occupied the whole of Sinai? There must surely be a cogent explanation, but the authors do not give one. If the Brombergers' book does not reveal everything, it nonetheless discloses a great deal, and among other things, it throws a new light on the part played by the Americans in the Suez affair. Although not informed through normal diplomatic channels, Washington knew all along (according to the authors) of the impending expedition. American officials, it is said, even warned the French about British slowness. The U.S. 6th fleet kept a close eye, from sea and air, on the expeditionary force assembled in Israel, and constantly patrolled the Middle

East from Russian "volunteers" or other forms of Soviet intervention. Egypt, militarily defeated, deep in debt for arms which it lost to Israel, has lost much of its value even to the Soviets. The Anglo-French expedition, your forcibly to impose peace on the Middle East failed (and this is no longer the Brombergers', but your correspondent's comment) as a result of British reluctance to recognize that Israel has as much right to live, to enjoy a place in the sun, as the Arabs or any nation on earth. France has had the good sense and the high courage to appreciate the true worth of Israel, if Britain, the United States and, yes, even Russia, will now join France in her realistic appraisal of Israel's due position in the Middle East, then peace can still be preserved in that region for the benefit, not only of the local peoples, but of the world at large. That, surely, is the moral of the Suez affair.

It was President Eisenhower (according to the authors) who finally justified Sir Anthony Eden into acceptance of a precipitate ceasefire. First he threatened to call off the alliance with Britain, thereby "stunning" Sir Anthony. Then the President made an amiable gesture, inviting the British and French Premiers to Washington for November 7; but then again he cancelled the invitation. Meanwhile the truce began.

In their summing-up, the Brombergers legitimately claim that, for all its disappointments, the Suez expedition did achieve a number of positive objectives. Egypt has been deprived of the wherewithal to wage a war of extermination against Israel. The military power on which Nasser founded his dreams of Pan-Arabic expansion is reduced to dust. The Egyptians showed that they did not want to die for Nasser. The United States has been impeded in its policy of "containment" and it will be necessary to resort to arms to protect the Middle

Three in a Boat



By arrangement with "Mariv"

Readers' Letters

SYZYK'S HAGGADA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — I should like to add one or two facts to the article about A. Syzyk's Passover Haggada which appeared in your issue of April 3. This Haggada, which was completed in Poland in 1947, was intended to bear the name "Haggada of Lwow" in commemoration of the few Jews who remained in Lwow after the massacre. It was intended to be a work of art, and was to be published in Poland. However, the primary dedication of the Haggada was completely omitted, as well as mention of the contribution of the Polish Jews to the creation of this excellent illumination possible. In this connection, I wish to express my deep appreciation to the publisher, the Massada edition, which attained a high level. Yours, etc. JOSEPH HOROWITZ, Haifa, April 5.

POST SERVICE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — May I congratulate you and your staff for the very efficient and prompt service you have provided. I am still waiting for my South African Jewish papers. Yours, etc. LEON MAYO, South Rhodesia, April 2.

U.S. Unaware of Israel's Stake in Jordan

HAMODIA (World Aguda) stresses that although a change in Jordan is likely to be prejudicial to American interests, Washington still reveals no understanding of Israel's concern. We must be careful, writes Hamodia, not to repeat the fatal errors of the past. The Government must declare clearly and unequivocally, while there is still time, that any change in Jordan's status quo will mean immediate military action on our part, instead of keeping our future course to ourselves and then incurring blame. We cannot afford secrecy with the situation in Jordan what is. Haaretz (non-party) opinion that in her past Hamodia should have been more explicit in her reference to "foreign" intervention in Jordan. We must be frank and say that buttressing Hussein's position now is greatly preferable to us than a Nabulsi triumph. Omor (Histadrut) wants to know just how the U.S. will react to the "warning" that Israel may not use the Straits. After all, the U.S. beholden to America for the flood of dollars she is pouring into its coffers and Israel has the full right to call upon Washington to honour its undertakings in connection with our withdrawal. Davar (Histadrut) asserts that Israel has no intention of adjusting herself to the will of her enemies even if these are backed by the mightiest of supporters. She will exercise her rights to the full: if anyone opposes her,

TAX NOTICES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — A demand for payment of the 1956/57 business tax was received by us at the beginning of this month, although the tax had already been paid in April and October 1956.

I wonder whether it is fair for the municipality to send the Municipality a bill for payment without first checking its records to see whether or not the tax has been paid. Besides, it would be easier for the Municipality to check their books than to send somebody to the office concerned, in order to collect.

Yours, etc. E. ISKIN, The Norwegian Trade Company, North-Israel Limited, Jerusalem, March 3.

Municipality Replies

Since the Business Tax Law for 1956/57 was approved and published only on February 26, payment notices were sent to all those who are concerned with the tax, whether or not they had already paid it or not. It so happened that the amount imposed on your corporation was not correctly prepared to 1956/56, except for the additional emergency tax. However, in most cases there were changes in the assessments and we wished to give taxpayers the opportunity to submit appeals if they wished. For this reason we sent notices to everyone, in order that it be clear that we do not wish to demand payment which is not due, the notices bore the following instruction: "In case you have paid on account, deduct this amount and pay the balance."

It is therefore clear that our action was planned with forethought, to enable the taxpayer to protect his rights. Yours, etc. S. ZEEVI, Press and Information Director, Jerusalem Municipality, Jerusalem, March 22.

RESIDENTS OF SHIKUN AMIDAR "A" - Kfar Ata

(Names and Addresses Supplied) Kfar Ata, March 5. (Copies of this letter were sent to the Ministry of Interior and Justice, but no replies have been received. — E.D.)

SARIS Transport Service

EXPERTS in moving furniture, pianos, refrigerators, etc. PACKING OF GLASS AND PORCELAIN for INLAND AND OVERSEAS TRANSPORT by EXPERTS of EUROPEAN STANDARD. Free advice on all house-moving problems. 3 Rehov Baitur, HAIFA Tel. 2304

NAVEH

BEAUTIFUL, SPACIOUS FLATS 2, 3, 4 ROOMS. Has Hot, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Management: PASTORIS CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD., 16 DIZENGOFF RD., TEL AVIV, TEL. 2304

Adults Can Learn Basic Skills Instructors Needed for Vocational Training

By GERDA LEFT

SINCE mass immigration of vocational training has had to be extended to adults, many of whom had no trade, they could carry on under our conditions. According to Ministry of Labour figures, 40,000 people were taught a trade and 34,000 went in for additional training between 1948 and 1956. With the help of the International Labour Office the Ministry also launched an individual training scheme that took in 2,000, mainly foremen.

Care is taken to bring vocational training for adults to the immigrant centres and Arab districts. It is thus given in Beersheba, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Jaffa, Holon, Lydda, Haifa and Nazareth. USOM supplied equipment in six of the 12 centres. Funds have been limited, and the project has also suffered from a shortage of instructors. Vocational training for adults — except re-training, refresher courses and the teaching of new methods — must of necessity be a makeshift arrangement. Adults who are new to a trade or never had one at all will not be able to attain medium proficiency. They no longer have the elasticity of mind and muscle that characterizes children and adolescents. But there is no choice and it is better to teach basic skills and thus raise efficiency to a minimum level.

A fairly large section of the immigrant population has had to content itself with emergency jobs. It is impossible to exaggerate the damage done by this sort of work. Without training given not only skill but self-respect, not only the possibility of a decent livelihood but a chance to get on in the world, real work can provide bread and never an aim in life; and it is significant that people who have become used to doing emergency jobs simply refuse to go out to other work where it becomes available. They have accustomed themselves to an existence in which they believe themselves entitled to bread and shelter, but not to property, and their children are brought up in the same frame of mind.

Summing Up. To sum up — the task of vocational training is stupendous, involving as it does the training of the new generation for jobs in modern industry, while half the adult population lacks the social and economic background for efficient performance of such highly complicated technical work. It is therefore not surprising that vocational training and compulsory elementary education have had to contend with similar difficulties.

The success of vocational training largely depends on what elementary education has received. Admission to secondary vocational schools presupposes a certain standard of knowledge. The complaints of principals that the general level of elementary education seems to be on the decline will not surprise those who have had to fight the battle of our primary schools; and the public which criticizes low performance in industry and crafts should never forget that the ground-work for successful vocational training is laid not in the secondary schools or in the workshops but in elementary school classrooms, which alone can implant habits of discipline and industry and impart a minimum of knowledge early enough.

Experts consider the standard of our secondary vocational schools satisfactory, sometimes even excellent. Israel is lucky to possess a number of organizations, such as Amal, Ort, Wizo, Ha-dassah and Misrahi Women, which shoulder the task of vocational training and develop their institutions to meet the growing needs of the country.

An important bottleneck is the lack of well-trained and capable instructors, although Ort is trying to solve this problem at its training centre in Switzerland and the Technion is planning a training centre to deal with it. While secondary vocational training has attained a

DELICIOUS SWEETS for the Holidays

Lieber's THE CHOICEST AND BEST. HOLIDAY CAMP at SHAVEI ZION for children from 6-12 years and for a special group of boys and girls of 12-14. Supervised by Eliahu. Three semesters, 20 days each from JULY 1 UNTIL AUGUST 30, 1957. Register your child in time. Particulars and Registration: TEL AVIV: SHOSHANA PUBLICITY, 3 Rehov Ruppia, Tel. 2087, 9 a.m.-1 p.m. daily. HAIFA: "HAKOL L'ANAR" Bookstore, Tel. 6379, 35 Rehov Herzl (ask for Eliahu). VAAD SHAVEI ZION, AGRICULTURAL COOP. SOC. LTD. Tel. 83, Nahariya.

MINISTRY OF POSTS

BAZAK Technical School, Jerusalem Vocational Secondary School. Elementary school graduates are accepted for the courses for telephone, telegraph and radio technicians. Course of study: 4 years. Registration at the Secretariat of the school, Abu Tor, Jerusalem. Tel. 3862.

Beth Sefer Reali Ivri Haifa Ltd.

Registration of New Students for the Secondary School Classes for the 1957/58 School Year. Secondary school classes III-V (9th-11th years of study). New students will be accepted according to the agreement with the Ministry of Education, which was recently published in the press. Registration will begin on Thursday, May 2, 1957.

Secondary school classes I-II (7th-8th years of study). These classes have recently been recognized by the Government and granted financial aid. As a result tuition fees will be greatly reduced (up to IL150).

Registration of New Students for the Primary School Classes 1st-6th years of Study

Registration for these classes continues. A fund has been established granting reductions to children of limited means.

Registration: Daily, from 10 a.m.-12 noon at all branch offices. Sundays and Tuesdays also from 4-6 p.m., at the Head Office, Nahariya.

By Ya'acov Friedler

When they arrive at their new homes they find housing ready for them — either permanent concrete houses or asbestos cement huts with two rooms and conveniences for each family, or Californian timber huts. Lately, as the pressure of immigration has increased, tin huts, hot in summer and cold in winter, have again been pressed into

born, such as the famous monasteries of St. Khariton in the Judean desert. In later times, manuscripts in the monastery were donated to the library by Joseph, Patriarch of Alexandria (1487-1507), Maximus Margulies, Bishop of Kythera, who was a monk of the monastery in 1603 nine cases of books and manuscripts, the monk

They were prepared by scholars who stayed at the monastery for only a short time, without any of the handbooks required for the identification of the manuscripts, and are full of inaccuracies and misinterpretations of proper names.

From January to June 1950, the American Foundation for the Study of Man sent an expedition to the monastery in

By Dina Monet

series of decrees issued to the monasteries by the caliphs, sultans or governors of medieval Egypt and Syria and by the Ottoman sultans. The ten oldest decrees date from the 12th century, but during the last 100 years, especially from 1300 onwards, they increase considerably in numbers, and many suits of general interest to the history of the culture and economy of the medieval Near East are preserved. Besides that, there are letters, inventories, accounts, bills and receipts. As a whole, this seems to be the only collection of Arabic documents where such a mass of material has been systematically accumulated. The 15th-century material is particularly well preserved. Its importance to the historian of the Medieval and Modern Near East is obvious.

A newcomer from Egypt recently threw himself on a clerk who, he thought, was waiting for him before the door of the Uspenskiy Museum. Such incidents are not uncommon, especially with the difference which some people who are constantly in contact with the newcomers have developed almost to self-protection.

By Uri Ben-Horin

monastery, such as the famous monastery of St. Khariton in the Judean desert.

In later times, manuscripts in the library were donated to the library by Joseph, Patriarch of Alexandria (1487-1507), Maximus Margaron, Bishop of Kythera, who donated 100 volumes, and in 1603 nine cases of books and manuscripts, the monk

fourth and fifth centuries.

Many of the manuscripts are precisely dated. Thus MS ar. 72 "was written by the monk Stephanos (Stephan) Istafana (Stephan) of Rameieh and finished on the first day of Adhar (March) of the year 6886 according to the reckoning of the monks of the Monastery of the Holy Sepulchre, which is accepted in the blessed Church of the Resur-

Jerusalem, and in the year 1188 of the years of Alexander the Great, the month of Chislev, the 27th day of the month, 964 of the years of the Arabs," corresponding to 874 C.E.

Lists and inventories of the monastery's various manuscript collections have been published by scholars of different countries. A Greek manuscript inventory was published by the German V. J. Gardthausen in 1880.

They were prepared by scholars who stayed at the monastery for only a short time, without any of the handbooks required for the identification of the manuscripts, and are full of inaccuracies and misinterpretations of proper names.

From January to June 1950, the American Foundation for the Study of Man sent an expedition to the monastery in

series of decrees issued to the monasteries by the caliphs, sultans or governors of medieval Egypt and Syria and by the Ottoman sultans. The ten oldest decrees date from the 12th century, but during the last 100 years, especially from 1300 onwards, they increase considerably in numbers, and many suits of general interest to the history of the architecture and monastic life have survived.

A TALENT FOR ISRAEL

This Yiddish classic was written in Hebrew in 1914 and is published here for the first time in English. It forms a chapter in a new book on Israel by Sholem Asch, which will be published in the U.S. this autumn.

IN the foothills of that Mount Gilboa which King David once cursed, a Jew was ploughing behind a team of horses. Shlomo, his six-year-old son, was urging on the red and black beasts while Sarai, his eight-year-old daughter, walked behind the plough sowing peas.

"Work child, work!" cried the father. "With God's help we shall gather in tenfold—even twelvefold. Easy Shlomo, easy! Hold the black a bit!" He turned towards the ground and said, "Good soil, precious soil, destined for us from Heaven." Then he turned to the peas which Sarai was planting and cried: "Do not scatter the peas, Sarai! The Jew never pauses in his flow of words and continually wiped the perspiration from his face with his sleeve. The heat flayed him despite the occasional refreshing breeze which lifted up the skirts of his coat and the corners of his beard, tossed Shlomo's hair and blew Sarai's kerchief from her shoulders. The Jewish family and the black and red horses plodded heavily across the hard ground ploughing and cultivating the soil of the Valley of Jezreel.

"What about Yente? What does she say about all this?" Does she like being a farmer's wife?"

"Now, you want to know something. You've hit on my trouble." The Jew sighed. "It's been a bad business with Yente. Today she's more or less evened out. When we came here, this was a wilderness: desolate, wasteland, chaos. To live in an Arab cave with the children, eight souls. When Yente saw this black hole, she said to me at once: 'Noah! Woe is me and woe is you and your life. Trouble and misery. Where have you brought me and our children? You've put us in the wilderness.'"

"I was racked with malaria, you should never know of it, in that cave. There was no water. We had to bring it from God knows where. The children had all kinds of illnesses and my wife cursed the day she was born. But I never allowed her to say one word about our Holy Land. When I heard her start to complain, I would say: 'Talk like that, Yente! Heaven forbid you might sin with your tongue. I have brought you to a good land, to the Holy Land; to the land where our fathers dwelt; a land flowing with milk and honey. I lay fevered with malaria, covered with sores and scars. But God is merciful and I got over it all. As soon as I was better I talked plain and clear to her. 'Yente,' I said, 'this Arab hovel is a paradise. A Garden of Eden. Do you hear me? If God only helps us so that we prove worthy to eat figs from our own trees, then you will know what a land this is. Milk and honey means. But if you sin with your tongue, then your fate will be like that of the spies who brought back evil report on the Land of Israel.'"

"I told her the story of the twelve spies and then took the horses and went out to plough. I came back hungry from the field good and ready to eat, and there was Yente sitting and crying. 'What's up?' She longed for company. 'You're just going to plough over her social circle back in Yekaterinoslav,' Reb Noah said, 'to what place did you entice away me and my young children?' I said to her, 'I never enticed your children. They are ploughing the soil. You needn't long for your company in Yekaterinoslav. Firstly, you are a farmer's wife and farmer's wives have no social circles. They have no time for nonsense like that. Secondly, if you need company, you get it outside. Look around. Here is the holy valley of Jezreel on which so much Jewish blood has been poured out. There, opposite you, is the Mountain of Gilboa where the glory of Saul, the King, a red Jewish saint, was revealed. And because he fell slain on that height, an even more righteous Jewish king, David himself, cursed it, saying it should have no rain nor dew. Over there you have Mount Tabor. Further off you can see the gleam of Mount Hermon with its cap of snow. This is a society unparalleled in any company. And

But everyone knew that Reb Noah of Yekaterinoslav was prodigal with words. Indeed, when he was not talking he was singing some traditional tune. Truth to tell, when he was very young, he was choirboy with the Cantor of Berdichev. No one took Reb Noah's talk seriously until one day—he was gone. Without a trace. At the height of the season his shop was closed fast. The merchants forgot about him. Other customers came along. And now here he was in a corner of the Valley of Jezreel. The Litvak parasha had been replaced by a red Turkish tarbush. And here with him were two horses and a plough.

Reb Noah seemed a little embarrassed to see me. "It was as though he had been caught out in something. How could a Jewish merchant effect such a transformation?" He leaned on his plough and gazed at me in silence.

"How did this idea suddenly take hold of you, Reb Noah?" I asked.

"I always had a talent for Israel," he answered me. "When I was still a little fellow, a choirboy at Berdichev."

"A talent? What do you mean a talent?"

"Exactly what I say. A talent. You can find people with a talent for the Land of Israel," Noah explained to me. "Take Baron de Rothschild for example. But the baron is a great man. A rich man. So he had a great and rich talent for the Land of Israel. I am one of the little Jews, a poor man. So I have only a small and poor talent for Eretz Israel."

"But Reb Noah, you seem to have a pretty hard talent," I said, pointing to the sweat on his forehead.

"What are you talking about, a hard talent? Reb Noah laughed, wiping away the sweat with his sleeve. "If in Yekaterinoslav I had to sell a piece of Zitrando or Mazanka, that needed a tough talent. When I took up the roll of cloth and showed it to the wife of some ignorant peasant and tried to get her wooden head to appreciate a piece of Zitrando—then I used to sweat. That was tough. But you call this hard? Just the opposite. This is simple. Again he wiped the sweat from his forehead. "This is good. Ah how good it is, Reb Yid. Wonderful!"

you, my wife, sit and moan for your circle back in Yekaterinoslav, with its stupid ways and ideas which cost good money and bring no profit. He ashamed and sorry for yourself. You ought to be ashamed, Yente."

"She says to me: 'You always had a smooth and fluent tongue, Noah. That has been my constant misfortune. You could talk a stone out of its senses. You talked me out of mine when you persuaded me to marry you. Now woe is me. What has happened to my life? Go and argue with him and he answers you with tales of things which happened before the giving of the Torah. I had almost forgotten when I was married and that I was



married, and she throws it up on my teeth every day."

"What did you do, Reb Noah?" I asked.

"It's a terrible business. But it's changing for the better now. She is beginning to get used to it. She, too, gets some pleasure when she goes out early in the morning and sees the soft dew covering our fields. One evening I saw my Yente standing by the door looking at the green shoots the barley was putting up and sighing to herself. She slowly bent down and pulled up the weeds which grew between the stalks. 'Ah, old woman,' I thought, 'you're falling into the trap. The land has got hold of you all!'

"I drew near her and said, 'Pull them out, old woman. Pull out these weeds. Because it is not only we who see the earth. God above also looks down on it. The wind brings all sorts of wild berries down from the hills and they get into the earth. Then plants spring forth from them. That is God will, I say to her, and the hills will be peopled by our brethren; if they will plant the soil, then the wind will bring down wheat that men can eat instead of wild corn; wheat which our brethren have sown. Then we won't have to break our backs pulling out weeds. Weed wife, weed! I say to her. She answers me: 'I wish I could weed you out of the soil in which you have planted me and my babies. I wish I could drag you out of this wilderness. That's how she talked to me. Then she turned away and went back into the house.'

"But I am not worried any more," continued Noah, leaning on his plough, "because I have noticed that the earth is beginning to draw my wife and take fast hold of her. The soil is something that gets hold of anyone. You come to a wild and savage land. No humans, no friends, no companions, no house. Not a drop of water. You want to run away. You are sure you will never be able to last even a single night. But when you begin to look at the soil, as soon as you take the ploughshare and go along biting into the earth, as soon as you see the green stalks sprouting all over your own field—and your heart tells you truly that they have only sprung up because of your work and no one else's—then you will never go away. The land gets hold of you. It draws you where. So our land... a thousand times more, our own earth which has drunk so much of our blood, as every

comprehend the country roundabout. As much as to say, 'Here, in our parts, we plough this way. The Arab shrugged his shoulders and smiled. I could see that I was already on the right side of him. I spoke to him in the holy tongue and made a sign including him and me. 'Brothers,' I said, 'Semites. The Arab grinned, showing milk-white teeth. He gave me back the reins and bowed. 'Hawaj!' he exclaimed. That meant 'Sir' in their language. Then he rode off. So you see I need neither pistol nor knife. Against a brother and a fellow Semite! What for? If he has a merciful heart. To say 'Sayyid' is sufficient defence."

While we were still standing and talking I could hear loud cries from the distance. Reb Noah looked around and saw his Yente running towards him.

"Ah, my Yente's coming!" he said. "Just let her ploughing a bit and you will see some fun. Shlomo, pull the black Giddup, giddup!"

But Yente had already arrived. She wore a white cloth bound round her head and a long shapless Arab cloak covered her body. "Noah, what have you done to me and my babies? Noah! The babies will wither away and die here. Reb Noahah!" she cried. "What should I do? I have already forgotten what a person from a village is like."

"Yente, why are you shouting?"

"You want me and the children to die?" she screamed.

"I don't want you to die," Reb Noah answered her quietly. "What should I gain from you? You are a farmer's wife and a farmer needs a wife. I don't want the children to die either. You have no reason to about. What is there for you to complain about? Firstly it isn't nice. There is someone here with me." He indicated my presence.

"I will shout and scream for the whole world to hear because you want to send me and my children to perdition." She stretched out beseeching hands to me. "I was a respectable housewife in Yekaterinoslav. I came of a good family. I had a very good living. I had company. And now look. He has gone crazy of his mind; gone crazy. He brought me and the children here to a wilderness. Just look at the clothes I have to wear. People think I am out of my mind. He makes me live in a black hole. We have no water here. The children are just withering away. Thus complained Yente loudly and not yet withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"He turned to Shlomo and Sarai. Children, do you want to go back to Russia?" "No," answered the children in chorus.

"You see. You are grumbling for nothing. And as for the dress you are wearing, you have nothing to complain about there either. You seem to forget, Yente, that

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"You see. You are grumbling for nothing. And as for the dress you are wearing, you have nothing to complain about there either. You seem to forget, Yente, that

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

"The children are not withering away and not yet dying." Reb Noah answered soothingly. "Just take a look at Shlomo. He looks far better than he ever did at home."

By Sholem Asch

Sinai Today:

Boredom Sets In At Sharm E-Sheikh

From a Correspondent
SHARM E-SHEIKH is one of the loneliest and, to that extent, peaceful places in the world.

The 200-man UNEF detachment is surely one of those which UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld had in mind when he said that tribute was due to scattered and isolated units now making a significant contribution to peace at the price of isolation and discomfort. None of the troops of the little five-month-old UN "army" are so badly cut off as these, mostly Finns, who are here.

To avoid dangerous boredom, there are twice-weekly showings of rather new motion pictures, off-duty games of badminton and soccer, and frequent trips to the Finnish Club. The Finns, who are the Nordic troops built up one of their first orders of business.

Even so, with temperatures soaring already toward the 30's, better than Finns have it even in the warmest summers at home, tempers are beginning to strain, and Maj. Volter Kettinen, the tall and rugged commanding officer, has been known to lose his calm at least momentarily when the supply plane forgets—as it does sometimes—to bring fresh food to supplement the canned provisions.

The contrast between the loneliness and neglect of this southern tip of Sinai and the area's importance to the people of the world, as the place where a spark could set off a new conflict, is one of which the UNEF troops here are much aware.

"It's a poor place to fight over," observed one Norwegian medical corps man, part of a two-man hospital detail from Norway assigned to the Finnish troops.

Most of Maj. Kettinen's soldiers are here at the peninsula tip, but small detachments are scattered to the north. One group does the main work of the force at the Tiran Straits, watching the 1,500-metre wide strip of Egyptian coastal waters through which any ocean-going vessel to or from south Israel must pass.

Another group is at Mount Sinai. A few Finns on duty there have orders to bar the way to those they consider suspect, though not to shoot except in self-defence. The same order goes for all UNEF troops. Those at the Tiran Straits, with no guns bigger than rifles, have an even more modest mission, merely to "observe."

"Observing" standing ready peacefully and bravely to dispute passage to dubious travellers on the ground and merely waiting without company while the hot bright weeks drag by, is the apparently vacant and strange mission of the international soldiers here. But the progress they represent toward peace to which Mr. Hammarskjöld called attention, is evident.

Since UNEF arrived, nothing has been done to restore the two six-inch and four three-inch coast artillery guns which had commanded the Tiran Straits since 1949. The guns, absurdly large for the mission they had, lie shattered in a mass of concrete rubble. The Israelis, as one of their last acts, blew them to bits. The only possible channel is so near the Egyptian shore that even little 25-pounders would have been enough to seal it, according to Canadian Maj. Ronald H. Morgan, who is UN truce observer and UNEF political adviser at Sharm e-Sheikh.

BANKERS FOR COOPERATIVE ECONOMY



From Political Independence to Economic Independence

The Workers' Bank EST. 1921-

הבנק העובדים



Our Filling Station at Eilat will enable motorists to refuel there, after crossing the vast expanses of the Negev.

SUPER SONOL BENZINE and the famous range of SONOL AUTOMOTIVE ENGINE OILS to suit your car under all conditions.

Sonol Israel LTD. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

On the occasion of the PASSOVER the festival of SPRING and FREEDOM we send our greetings to all those connected with us in all fields of agricultural production.

And as we say: This Is The Humble Bread

we will remember that our bread depends on expanding the country's agricultural foundation for social stability and economic independence

YAKHIN-HAKAL LTD.



EILAT: GATEWAY TO SOUTH AND EAST

Two-Way Trade Expected Soon

PORT IS THE HUB

By MOSHE ATER

WHENEVER discussion turns to the future of Eilat, it inevitably becomes a strange mixture of realism and fantasy, strange because both these elements clash and intermingling in it in their extreme forms.

During the few years of Israel's existence some concrete facts have been established at Eilat — a teeming city of over 2,000 inhabitants, busy on its way to doubling this population, several small farming oases, a copper mine, a road, a water supply system, and recently an oil pipeline — but all of them contrast so much with the surrounding desert that they almost appear mirages.

Moreover, everybody knows that this development has been heavily subsidized, while trade prospects with the Far South hang on the thin thread of the Tiran Straits which the adjacent Arab states threaten to cut at the first convenient moment. No wonder prudent people prefer to write of the whole affair as a purely political venture.

But a hopeful pointer is that the few ships plying between Eilat and East African ports are now busy to capacity. Indeed, priorities had to be introduced for both incoming and outgoing traffic. Moreover, contrary to rumours, no subsidy — at least no direct one — is being paid to haulage of export goods to and import goods from Eilat, i.e. the brisk trade is conducted, more or less, on a commercial basis.

This paradoxical situation is of course a result of the closure of the Suez Canal, for this has cut off the direct route to South Asia and East African ports are now busy to capacity. Indeed, priorities had to be introduced for both incoming and outgoing traffic. Moreover, contrary to rumours, no subsidy — at least no direct one — is being paid to haulage of export goods to and import goods from Eilat, i.e. the brisk trade is conducted, more or less, on a commercial basis.

In fact, Israel has been getting up to \$7 above world market price for each ton of cement exported to these countries and paying up to \$3 below world market price for each ton of oilseed purchased there, in addition to the savings resulting from the shorter route and freedom from Suez Canal tolls.

While haulage costs from Tel Aviv are about IL200 per ton to Eilat as compared with about IL14 to Haifa, the preference given to the southern port is obviously natural under these circumstances. In the case of oilseeds the lower import costs have even made possible some export of refined oil to Cyprus.

These circumstances are of course exceptional and temporary. As traffic through the Suez Canal is resumed, trade conditions in the southern seas will revert to normal and the price differences will disappear. But the geographic fact will remain that Eilat is as much as five sailing days nearer to Jibuti or to Djibouti than Haifa and that it can reach them without costly passage through a man-made canal.

Nor does creating adequate port facilities on the Eilat shore involve any special difficulty. Both harbour depth and weather conditions are better than in Haifa, and the medium volume of traffic envisaged in the near future could be taken care of with rather limited investments.

Thus Eilat could be used as a port of import for food and industrial raw materials for which the normal freight differential would serve as sufficient inducement, and for exporting to southern markets produce originating in the southern part of this country. Oilseeds, hides, coffee, asphalt, raw sulphur, meat are some examples in the first category, cement (Shimshon), tires (General), refrigerators, several kinds of metal goods from Tel Aviv factories, potash and table salt from the Dead Sea in the second class. Within one year, the annual turnover is expected to reach about 100,000 tons, i.e. about half the traffic volume of Jaffa harbour.

In addition there is, of course, the oil traffic, which also spells catering for ships and ship crews. Tourism, local and foreign, may bring some income too. And in course of time fishing, copper mining, granite quarries, etc., may develop, providing a sound economic basis for a medium-sized community.

EYE for the FUTURE

By MACABEE KASKIN

WITHIN five years, Eilat will attain the importance of Haifa — unless the Straits of Tiran are closed again. This is the unwavering opinion of Mr. Hanoch Nemner, 34-year-old Chairman of the Eilat Local Council.

"Eilat is not a back door to Israel. It is an ever-widening approach road to the countries of Asia and East Africa," he continues. "It is here — and not in Europe — that the future trade of Israel lies. For these countries have the raw materials for Israel's factories and markets to buy the finished products."

"The Sinai Campaign revolutionised this town," Mr. Nemner says. "Before the campaign, we had the feeling that the town moved at snail's pace."

On October 29, the day the Israel Army jumped off into Sinai, Eilat had about 1,100 inhabitants. Today this number has risen to 1,500 permanent residents and 500 to 600 transient workers.

Of the total, 250 are engaged in building works, another 200 in services; 100 in the Port; 100 in building the storage tanks and the pipeline; 100 at the Timna copper mines; 50 in quarrying granite; and 100 in miscellaneous occupations.

The 450 women in the town are outnumbered by men two to one. Of the town's 450 children, only five were born in Eilat, although Eilat claims another 50 as "quasi-natives" (their mothers were down north to give birth).



Drawings by Meir Ben-Dov

During the past few months the town, which always fell short of meeting its housing needs, suddenly burst at the seams. Workers called to the town slept outside under the open sky until they could find a cramped corner in a room — a room already containing five and six and seven persons — where they could throw down their mattresses and belongings and call it "home." If no housing units were available they could be filled immediately.

Unemployment had been a pressing problem: now the situation is reversed, and men have been drawn from far afield.

Mr. Nemner expects that by the end of this year, the town will more than double its population and reach 4,500. In the following year, the population is expected to leap again, this time to total 8,000. By 1962 — in five short years — Eilat would have 20,000 inhabitants. To house them, 1,500 flats must rise every year for the next five years.

Even keeping the Straits open, building the storage tanks and the pipeline alone will not assure the future of Eilat. Nor will an enlarged Port. For Eilat today lies at the end of nowhere. It must be connected with the North by cheap and efficient means of transportation, for the exports flowing through the Port, piling up on the quay for loading onto ships, will be heavy bulk shipments: potash, phosphates, copper.

The existing road is bad. Its condition is a great obstacle to the development of the town. But within six months, it is expected that all of it except 40 kilometres will be asphalted.

"But the solution lies in building a railway north, to Beer-sheva to join the railroad there," Mr. Nemner says. "Without this railway, development will be impossible."

"But," Mr. Nemner says, "Eilat must not base all its future on its port and railway. Three other industries should be developed simultaneously. These are the copper mines, the granite quarries and tourism."

Fishing is another problem yet to be solved. The best spots for fishing in the Red Sea have yet to be found.

Mr. Nemner sees the construction of a "full-size" pipeline across the Negev to the Mediterranean as a stabilizing force in the Middle East. The pipeline will become a sort of "diplomatic barrier" across Israel, says the Mayor. Every European country concerned with receiving a steady supply of oil would be interested in preventing any army, Egyptian or otherwise, from moving into the Negev.



Typical of Eilat's future: happy children on the seashore. In the background, the first oil tanker to enter the port.

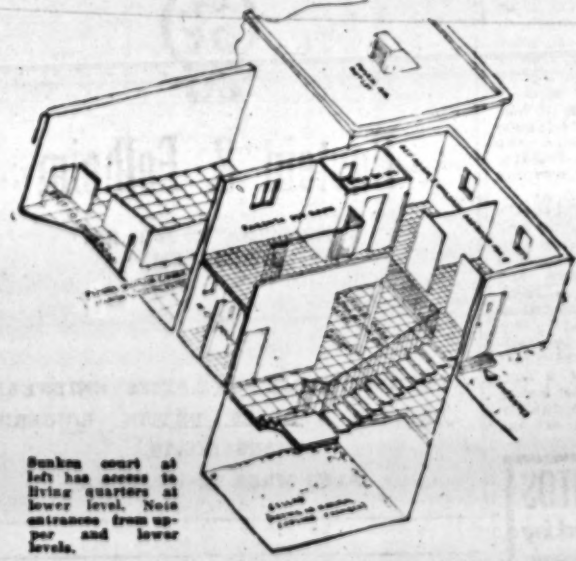
though its food supply will always present a problem and in other respects too it will be put at a disadvantage by isolation and dependence on remote supplies. A metalled road and a bigger volume of traffic may bring haulage costs down by 20-30 per cent, but even then they will remain relatively high, while a railway — which would be a major improvement, though not a solution of the basic problem — can only be economically justified by much heavier turnover.

It is here that the crucial question of Eilat's future looms. Useful though it may be in improving Israel's access to the world market, in particular as regards crude oil, Eilat could become a major factor in our economy should it prove worthwhile to turn this advantage into a basis for a new industrial development.

Plans in this respect we already have galore: a cement factory for bulk exports to the cement-hungry rapidly developing southern countries; export of Dead Sea salt to Eastern and Central Africa; a pipeline for potash brine to be processed in a sea-shore plant; a sulphur factory; an oil refinery. All these have been proposed on the assumption that, though lacking water, Eilat can become a meeting place of highly skilled labour and cheap raw materials, and that its trade horizons can be made to stretch beyond the Arab boycott belt.

Whether any of these plans will prove of practical value will depend partly upon political considerations and partly upon the provision of adequate capital. But basically it is a question of technical possibilities and economic calculations. They will have to be dealt with and decided upon their merits reasonably soon.

'Cave' House Answer to Heat



The Housing Department of the Ministry of Labour, which is responsible for a building in Eilat, is putting up a new experimental "cave" house there. The designer is A. Cherniak of Jerusalem.

The building is to consist of four dwellings laid out in horseshoe shape around a central courtyard. Each dwelling will have three levels. The upper floor, with three bedrooms and a bath, will be at ground level, a lower floor will consist of the kitchen, living room and second W.C.; and even lower, at a depth of five metres, there will be a cellar from which ducts will carry cool air to the rest of the house. The "parent" room also has a large window opening to the sea and the panorama of Eilat.

A further innovation is that all the walls will be of local stone. The building, the excavation of which has already started, is a further step in a series of experiments carried out over the past few years with the aim of finding a house that would fit in with Eilat's climate and landscape. These efforts were unfortunately set back with the erection, during the past six months, of buildings designed to provide hundreds of immigrants streaming to Eilat with housing and differing only in minor details from the style of houses put up in suburbs and villages all over the rest of the country.

MEIR BEN-DOV

PLANNING A RED SEA TOWN

By ARIEH EPHRAÏM

AMID all the planning of new towns in Israel, no project has called for so much imagination as the plan for the town of Eilat, prepared in the Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Interior. The Ministry of Labour executed the housing schemes and the Ministry of Development dealt with the economic aspects and the planning and construction of the harbour.

Town planning was the first problem to be solved before organized development could be tackled. No practical data were available to the planners.

How was one to build in that little known desert? How was one to shape the new town to conform with natural regional conditions? What kind of people would inhabit the place, what would they require of their town and, finally, what would be the future of Eilat in the family of Israel's towns?

The work of the planners required clear answers to all these questions but only a few were available. Eilat would be a port linking Israel with Africa, Southern Asia and the Far East. Eilat would be the heart of a new region that awaits the exploitation of natural resources and the development of conditions conducive to the introduction of both human and plant life. The pleasant winter of Eilat would attract holiday-makers from home and abroad; scenery would be another attraction.

With the development of the port and hinterland, the permanent population would be fairly large, while the seasonal influx would depend upon the provision of services for tourists and the volume of activity in the port. This cycle of interdependence, although quite clear in itself, could not serve as the basis for an accurate calculation of the areas to be allocated for the various needs of the town.

Regarding land use, the planner was confronted with two pre-established factors; the proposed location of the harbour as

Eilat life, as a matter of course, centres around the port.

A long list of multi-million pound projects is being planned on the premise that Eilat's harbour will be expanded to the point where it can handle half-a-million tons of dry cargo annually, aside from the dream of making it the head of a pipeline that will absorb part of the Suez Canal oil traffic. The Beer-sheva-Eilat railroad, the projected Negev highway, the projected laying of a 32-inch oil pipeline, the export projects of the Government companies entrusted with exploiting Negev mineral resources — all these plans focus on a modern deep-water port on the Red Sea.

Eilat is ideally suited for the job. The prevailing southerly winds are mild, and storm conditions exist for only about one week in the year. The harbour planned by the Ministries of Development and Transport can go ahead without any provision for a breakwater, a large and time-consuming expenditure in most ports.

The coastal shelf drops sharply at Eilat, and the sea reaches a depth of six to seven metres at a distance of only 30 metres from the waterfront. In addition, the water is perfectly clear, making all dredging unnecessary. The year-round dry climate obviates warehouse space, since most goods can be stored in the open under canvas.

Up to the beginning of last year harbour installations were limited to the 100-metre quay, which could at best cope with fishing boats and handle cargoes unloaded to lighters. The present 70-metre-long cargo jetty was begun in 1956 and finished shortly after the commencement of the Sinai campaign, although parts have been widened and improved since to allow the direct ship-to-truck discharging of bagged and crated goods. The causeway leading up to it was poured on granite bulldozed into the sea; the jetty itself was laid on sand filling held in place by prefabricated steel piling.

Begun after Sinai, a new lighter wharf, 120m. long, was brought to completion three weeks ago.

In Eilat there just never was enough level land near the sea on which to build even a warehouse. The Ministry of Development has started to remedy this, and at the same time solve the problem of a deepwater approach to the further extension of the jetty, by pushing the sand and granite hillocks into the sea. By the end of 1957, a total of 17 dunams of sea will have been "reclaimed" in this manner.



Asphalted and with a 1,000 sq.m. warehouse, the port will have expanded sufficiently to handle ships of 5,000 to 6,000 tons, or two smaller ships, at a time, loading and unloading, and have a capacity of 130,000 tons a year. A customs and port administration shed will also be erected in the area thus created.

The cost of these interim plans is estimated at IL1m. In addition, IL250,000 worth of port equipment has been put into use. There are still no facilities for the handling of bulk cargoes — the phosphates and potash which eventually must form the backbone of Eilat exports. Some provisional arrangements will probably be made by the middle of the summer, but prospects that Eilat will supplant Haifa in the export of minerals and other bulk, as opposed to high-value commodities, are slim so long as there is no railway.

The railway, which is the only practical solution to the problem of overland transport of dry cargoes from the North, needs a minimum of 500,000 tons of freight a year to be a paying proposition. With this quantity, which in turn depends on the institution of a regular freight service to the Far East and Africa, IL4m. would be saved annually over current transport rates.

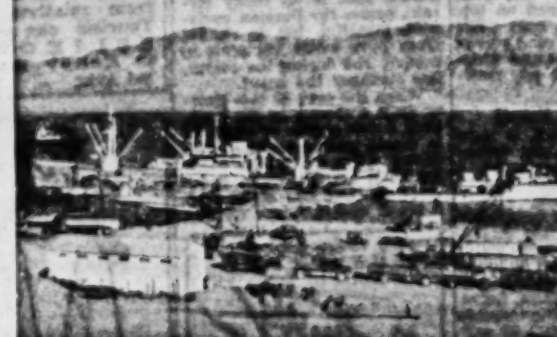
Meanwhile, however, the Ministry is going ahead with the master plan for Eilat's IL25m. "port of the future."

There are still no facilities for the handling of bulk cargoes — the phosphates and potash which eventually must form the backbone of Eilat exports. Some provisional arrangements will probably be made by the middle of the summer, but prospects that Eilat will supplant Haifa in the export of minerals and other bulk, as opposed to high-value commodities, are slim so long as there is no railway.

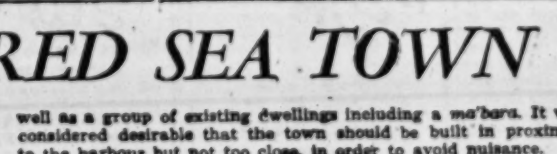
The present port, with little alteration, would be adapted for the Navy and fishing boats. An entirely new harbour would be built to accommodate the loading and unloading of bulk and crated cargoes, while the oil port would be yet another entity. Still farther south, a sport fishing and skin diving area is planned.

Since the problem of financing is the major obstacle, M. Callet suggests that the harbour be built in two stages. The first, to cost IL10m. to IL12m., would provide facilities for the handling of five million tons of oil and half-a-million tons of dry cargo, including exports of 250,000 tons of phosphates and potash and 100,000 tons of other commodities. Imports would total about 100,000 tons.

The second, and major stage, could be undertaken gradually.



The Danish ship "Brigitte Toft," the first vessel over 3,000 tons to discharge and load cargo at Eilat, tied up at the port. At right is an Israeli Navy frigate.



well as a group of existing dwellings including a me'bara. It was considered desirable that the town should be built in proximity to the harbour but not too close, in order to avoid nuisance.

The site chosen was a gentle slope to the north of the harbour, semi-circular in shape with the diameter outlined by the main road along the western seashore. The residential areas are arranged in parallel arcs spreading up the slope from the town centre. At the northern end, an area is set aside for small workshops and storage places, while the industrial zone proper is to be partly inside and partly adjacent to the port compound. The stretch of shore at the head of the gulf is to be utilised for recreation purposes.

All land approaches to Eilat are from the North. For this reason the communication centre, including the bus and railway stations, will be situated near the northern end of the town area close to the existing airfield. From there, the main traffic artery of the town and the railway line will run parallel to the sea as far as the harbour.

The business, administrative and public buildings will form the eastern facade of this main road; the opposite side, open to the sea, will be left unobstructed. At one point this route will be over-bridged by a road connecting the town directly with the recreation area and bathing beaches. In the unusually hot summer of Eilat, access to the cooler spots on the seashore by this short cut free of intersecting traffic will make it the most frequented promenade in the town.

The types of dwelling most suitable for the local climatic conditions have not yet been evolved. The obvious solution of building air-conditioned houses is too expensive at this early stage of development. Experimentation with different cooling devices goes on, but without any definite results.

The planners had to compromise with the routine building policy and designate reserve areas for better building types to be erected in the future. Indeed, they endeavoured to turn this time-conditioned situation to advantage; they envisaged the new



Modern housing at Eilat. At top: the Histadrut buildings. Centre: the new hostel for bachelor girls. Below: a standard housing project.

Negev Need: Water

JEWISH Agency leaders and executives have no reputation for being faint-hearted and those who direct the Settlement Department least of all. They put up a hard fight for every plant, and once a hope has taken root it is already considered halfway toward becoming a fact. But even they acknowledge that south of Beer-sheva any large-scale agricultural settlement is well-nigh impossible, at least so long as no revolutionary changes take place in the supply of water for irrigation.

It has taken several years of intensive exploration activity, surveys, borings and mappings to dash the high hopes entertained in the first heroic period of Israel's drive to the south. Even now the presence of some deep aquifers is not entirely ruled out, and borings continue, but actual settlement plans are no longer based upon them. Moreover, should water be found or brought from the north, it could be applied only to the limited areas that are suitable for agriculture. In fact, in the Arava there is as little utilisable soil as there is water.

The practical import of these findings is distressingly simple: settlement and population in the far Negev and the Arava cannot be pushed far beyond what has been achieved in the past few years.

In the Negev lowland there are five settlements in the Revivim-Nitzana region. All are in their budding stage, and they may be developed to full farming units when more water becomes available. In the hills, Sde Boker is on its way to utilizing the region's sparse grazing ranges for raising sheep and horses (being more mobile, the horses are more capable of finding enough pasture under desert conditions). And in the Arava room has been found with the utmost strain for three settlements: Yotvata, 41 km. north of Eilat, and two patches of suitable land some dozens of kms. farther north. Each farm, with an average of 1,000 dunams, could maintain at best some 100 families; and even this would call for substantial preliminary investments.

As a matter of fact, the Yotvata project is on the point of being abandoned because its limited local water supply may be needed by the Timna copper mine halfway between Yotvata and Eilat, and the eventual solution may be the laying of a 100-km. pipeline from Hatzeva (Ein Husaib), where sizable quantities of water but no farming land have been found. The cost in that case would be about IL4m, but it may be possible to carry on farming in this region even with dear water, since the crops grown here would sell at out-of-season prices in Israel or in Europe.

Another suggestion has been to supply water for Eilat's urban use by distillation, as is being done in Kuwait. There is also a hope that date palms may thrive on brackish water, such as is available in the vicinity of Eilat, but experiments carried out so far have proved inconclusive.

The last green corner envisaged in the big arid triangle is Ein Geddi which is, however, strictly speaking, north of Beer-sheva. Here is enough fresh water, but suitable land does not exceed 1,200 dunams, half of which is on hill slopes and only good for fruit orchards. Besides, clearing the land of stumps and terracing costs about IL200 per dunam (borne by the J.N.F.) and an additional IL200 go into the water installation.

As winter tomatoes—the most promising cash crop—demand a three-year rotation while other crops bring relatively lower incomes, this spells a cost factor of IL2,000 per dunam. At Ein Geddi, at such a cost level, hydroponics may be preferable, because here investment on a similar scale results in more efficient water utilization and does not depend on how much soil is available. The vats and other installations needed for a hydroponic farm cost some IL20,000 per dunam, but the crop is the same as would be grown on a normal 15 dunams of land, while water use is not perceptibly higher. Moreover, installation costs are expected to be slashed as more experience is gained, cheaper vats are made.

Can then the Negev be populated without a rural base? As far as mining goes, some 700 families are now living in the three settlements of Dimona, Kfar Yehoram and Mispah Ramon and their number may rise considerably if the region's output of potash, phosphates, gypsum, etc. grows according to plan. Some local processing of the mined products has been envisaged which would also add employment possibilities.

Servicing the oil pipeline, catering for tourists, transport and military installations may also provide some earnings. But the region's industrial future is at present too severely limited by its basic shortage of water.



Above is a model of the proposed plan for Eilat, as described in the accompanying article. The docks can be seen at top left.

town rising on the slope with low houses below grouped round the centre and multi-storied buildings higher up sheltering the town from the surrounding desert, each window overlooking rooftops and directly open to the sea breeze.

In the first stages the plan makes allowance for 15,000-18,000 inhabitants. So far building continues on easy terrain, but the extension is going to require quite expensive levelling and reclamation. When the time for this arrives, building investment in Eilat will be considered safe business. Opportunities for profitable undertakings are already beginning to attract private investors and to enhance local economic activity. The time is not far off when the planners of Eilat will be in a position to revise their original assessments because the answers they sought in their imagination will be supplied by a living town organism.

